

CERTIFICATION, REGISTERED NO. 0000

After examination of the, US 1937-D 3-legged Buffalo 5c photographed coin shown on the opposite side of this certificate, in our opinion it is a genuine, original coin as described, and has been registered this date to

YOUR NAME

ANA CERTIFICATION SERVICE

19

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

For value received I (We) hereby sell and assign to

of
The coin photographed on the reverse of this certificate. 19

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION

Your name (print) _____

ANA No., if ANA member _____

Mailing address _____

City, State or Province _____ ZIP _____

Coin's issuing country _____

Denomination _____ Date _____ Mintmark _____

Initials (if any) of mintmaster, assayer _____

Owner of coin, or from whom bought _____

If genuine, value you place upon this coin: US \$ _____

Check (money order) is enclosed for US \$ _____
(You must include return insurance and postage fee.)

If it's absolutely necessary for a conclusive examination to clean this coin, at least partially, I hereby do authorize ANACS to proceed with such minimum cleaning as ANACS deems necessary.

(Signed) _____

Address your coin to:

ANA Certification Service
Box 87, Ben Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044, U.S.A.



PERSONAL DELIVERY AND PICKUP

Only coins that are valued at more than \$5000 (each) may be brought to ANACS in person to be certified, and then only after arrangements have been made in each case with ANACS. In such case, you must supply the "Request for Certification" information, as previously outlined, in writing. Charges for the service will be the same as if the coins were mailed except, of course, no postage and postal insurance will be charged.

If feasible, ANACS may attempt to process such a coin or coins within 24 hours and return them in person when called for, but it must not be assumed that such service is always available.

CHARGES FOR ANACS SERVICE

The base fees for ANACS service are as follows, to which return postage and postal insurance fees are added:

Coin Value	Fee, Non-Member	Fee, Member
\$ 0 - 125	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.40
126 - 250	9.00	8.10
251 - 375	12.00	10.80
376 - 500	15.00	13.50
Over \$500	3% of Value	2.7% of Value

In case ANACS cannot certify a coin as genuine, the maximum fee is \$100 unless the owner agrees in advance to higher cost tests. In the few cases that ANACS cannot render any decision, the entire base fee is refunded. Material will be returned in the same manner as it was submitted unless special arrangements are made.

To summarize, the charge will be based on the actual cost of rendering the service in the average such case. It is not the intent to operate ANACS for profit, yet it must make the charges necessary for "break-even" operation.



MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

Assign a realistic value to each coin you submit. Consider market or replacement value, not what you paid for it — possibly some years ago. You must NOT use one value for determining the base fee and another for insurance.

ANACS will NOT start the certification of a coin that it has received without the proper remittance to cover the fee. If the remittance covers the fee but not return postage and insurance, it will proceed with the examination but will hold the coin until the mailing cost has been received.

In case of questions of value and/or safest method of return, ANACS reserves the right to hold the coin for written instructions from the sender regarding return shipment.

Be careful to give the correct spelling of your name, address and the description of coins. Write legibly to avoid delays and errors. Typing is preferable, of course, when practical.

In a few instances a coin is so covered with dark debris or foreign matter that it is not possible to view its surface for necessary examination. In such cases, please give ANACS permission to clean the coin carefully to the minimum extent necessary. This will avoid the delay involved in ANACS writing for your permission, which must be in writing. ANACS will clean only to the extent necessary for examination, in some cases, for example, to authenticate the date or mintmark.

NEVER keep your certificate of authentication with your coin. If your coin should be stolen, you will not want the thief to have the certificate also. If a coin that has been authenticated is stolen and at a later time is submitted to ANACS, our record retrieval procedure should disclose its original examination and certification in your name. If a certified coin is stolen, the owner should notify ANACS promptly so that its record can be noted accordingly.

11-74(10M)

ANACS

AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION
CERTIFICATION
SERVICE

What ANACS Does for YOU ?

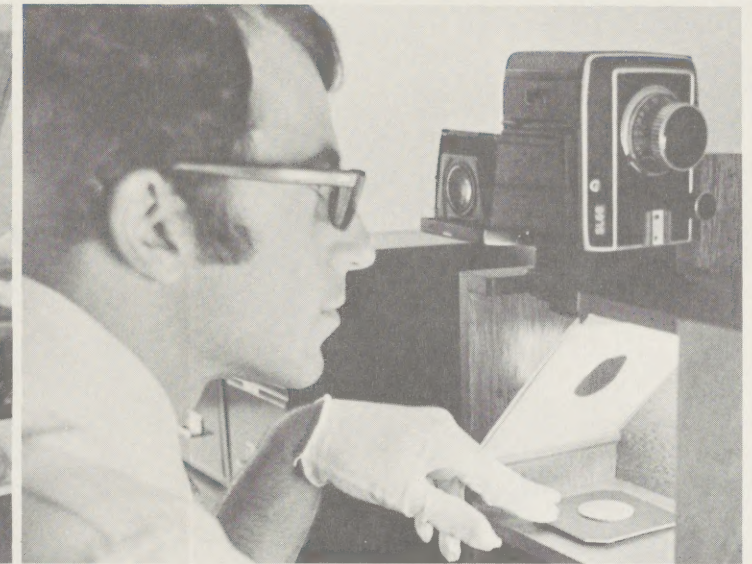
A coin sent to ANACS will be returned to the sender with (a) a statement certifying that examination and tests indicate that it is genuine and that it has been assigned a number and registered by ANACS, or (b) a statement that it cannot be certified as genuine (i.e., it is counterfeit, altered or otherwise not genuine), or (c) a statement that no decision can be reached as to its status.

The base fee covers photographing both sides of the coin, visual microscopic examination, dry weighing and, if necessary, a specific gravity test of it. In most cases, such tests are sufficient to decide the question of authenticity.

In rare cases, more sophisticated tests will be deemed necessary for reaching a decision. The cost of having, for example, x-ray diffraction tests to deter-

mine metallic structure must be done in an outside laboratory having the necessary equipment. Such tests involve unusual costs and will be made only if the person submitting the coin agrees to pay the additional expenses.

If tests and examinations indicate that the coin is genuine, as is usually the case, ANACS will register it in its permanent files and issue a certificate of authentication, including photographs of the actual coin, to the submitter. Provision is made for transferring the certification to a new owner in case the coin is sold. In addition to providing evidence that the coin is genuine, the certificate and registration are valuable as proof of ownership in case the coin is stolen and is later recovered.



WHAT ANACS IS

ANACS, American Numismatic Association Certification Service, is one of the services of the federally chartered, nonprofit, educational American Numismatic Association (ANA). Its staff examines and makes nondestructive tests on numismatic items and furnishes the person submitting an item with a statement of its opinion of the item's genuineness. This service is available to anyone, whether ANA member or not, for a fee that, on the average, reimburses the ANA for the costs of maintaining ANACS and its operation. A schedule of the fees and an application for certification is enclosed with this brochure.

ANACS does NOT grade items as to condition, or determine if produced as a proof or otherwise. Nor does it offer any estimates of values. It does NOT identify or attribute items, or describe the criteria for determining that an item is a counterfeit or altered piece, or recommend dealers or other authorities.

At present, only coins are being certified. It is planned that certification of other numismatic items, such as paper money, medals, tokens and odd-and-curious media of exchange, will be available in the future.

VALUATION OF COINS

The owner of a coin to be submitted to ANACS for authentication MUST place the value on his coin for insurance purposes. First, he must state the value for postal insurance in mailing it to ANACS and returning it through the mail after processing. Postal authorities

have indicated that the maximum liability of postal service, regardless of declared value, is \$10,000.

Obviously, the same valuation must be used in determining the base fee for ANACS's service. While the owner will wish to hold the declared value down to get a low service fee, he must remember that, in case of loss, the postal insurance coverage may not be adequate for replacement of the coin. Remember, the postal service or your insurance carrier will look to you to show the proof of value in case of loss.

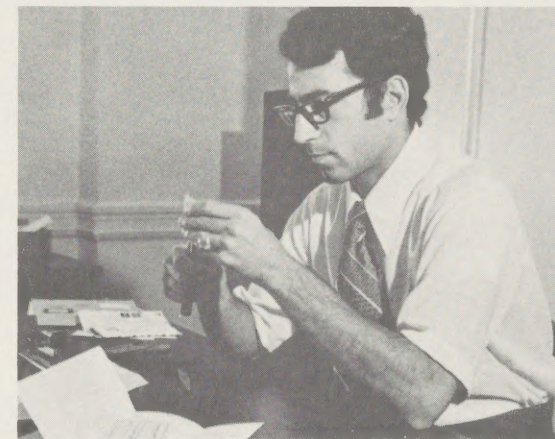
TIME INVOLVED FOR SERVICE

In most cases authentication can be completed within four or five working days of the coin's receipt, and a statement of the findings and the coin itself returned to the sender. The certificate will usually be issued in about three or four weeks, but in a few instances a bit longer time will be required.

If additional time and/or expense will be needed to certify your coin, you will be advised and, if not agreeable to you, your coin will be returned promptly without certification. You will be charged return postage and insurance fees only.

In the few cases when more than usual tests will be required, and the expense thereof is approved by the owner, the time required will be estimated and agreed to by the owner or sender.

Coins submitted to ANACS are returned to the sender, or as he directs in writing, as promptly as feasible UNLESS there is evidence that the coin has



been stolen. In such rare cases, the coin or coins will be held pending a decision of proper disposition.

HOW TO SEND COINS TO ANACS

1. For each coin, fill out a "Request for Certification" form, or one clipped from a numismatic publication, or merely supply the following information in a letter. Please type or print carefully and legibly.
 - a. Your name and mailing address, being sure to include your ZIP code number (Your telephone number also may be helpful).

- b. Description of your coin, such as: country of issue, denomination, date, mintmark, metal, and initials (if any) of the mintmaster and/or assayer. If you believe that your coin has unique or seldom seen characteristics, please describe them.
 - c. The name of the owner of the coin, even if yourself.
 - d. If purchased recently, from whom?
 - e. If genuine, the value you place on it (this MUST be stated for insurance purposes).
 - f. Amount of your remittance accompanying the coin (the basic fee plus the amount of return postage and insurance).
2. Place each coin in a suitable container, such as a small coin envelope or a 2 x 2 holder.
 3. Place the small envelopes or holders containing the coins inside a piece of folded cardboard or in a coin mailer designed for this purpose.
 4. Place the wrapped, protected coins, along with your letter or request form and your remittance, made payable to ANACS, in a suitable envelope, small box or jet-pack bag.
 5. Address the shipment to: ANA Certification Service, Box 87, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.
 6. If the stated value of your coin or coins is less than \$200, you may ship by insured parcel post, air or surface mail. If your total stated value is over \$200, you should use air or surface registered mail. Check with your postmaster as to the limit of liability for lost registered mail. Be sure to keep your insured or registered receipt. You may, of course, use your private commercial insurance.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade
Colorado Springs, Co. 80903

February 26, 1980

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Please accept my apologies for the long delay in publishing the ANACS Counterfeit Detection Reports. You can rest assured that we will publish the 24 reports that were promised, but are unable to get them out within the 12 months that were originally forecast.

To date four reports have been printed and mailed, more will be forthcoming in the not too distant future and then we hope to be on a regular schedule.

Sincerely,

Ed Fleischmann
ANACS



American Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 2366 · Colorado Springs · Colorado 80901
(303) 473-9142

ED FLEISCHMANN
Photographic Education

To: All ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report Subscribers

Dear Subscriber:

We apologize for the long delay in getting the reports to you -- but at long last we can see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Enclosed are the first 21 reports. We are presently working on an additional 15 which will fulfill our original obligation and give you a bonus of 12 -- our way of showing our appreciation for your patience.

Thank you

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ed Fleischmann", is written over a horizontal line.

Ed Fleischmann
Photo/Education Department



American Numismatic Association Certification Service
818 North Cascade · Colorado Springs · Colorado 80903
(303) 632-2646

KENNETH E. BRESSETT
Director

MARY A. THOMPSON
Assistant to the Director

THOMAS K. DELOREY
Senior Authenticator

Dear Subscriber:

Enclosed are the final 15 (plus one extra) Counterfeit Detection Reports that conclude the Series I bulletins in fulfillment of your subscription.

We must apologize for the delay in sending these to you. The original program was impossible to follow because of the unexpected rush of business and the building expansion construction which disrupted all schedules at ANACS.

Series I was a learning experience for everyone. It is now possible to see where numerous improvements can be made to continue the series on a regular schedule of publication, reduce the cost, and provide even better coverage of the newest counterfeits.

An announcement will be made early next year giving details about the Series II program for subscription to the all new set of Counterfeit Detection Reports.

Please verify that we have your correct name and address so that you will receive all mailings. You should also take this opportunity to request additional forms for certification. Turnaround time is now down to three weeks so this is an ideal time to have coins certified.

I would also personally enjoy hearing from you with comments on how ANACS can better serve your needs, either through an improved series of Detection Reports or in any other way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "K. Bressett", written in a cursive style.

Kenneth E. Bressett
Director

KEB/mt
Encls.



*American Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901
(303) 473-9142*

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE,
Executive Vice-President

Dear Fellow Numismatist:

It was in 1775 that Samuel Johnson wrote, "Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions."

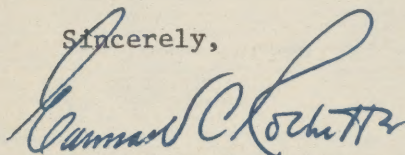
That quotation is as apropos today as it was the year before this nation declared its independence. I am thinking of all the high hopes and programs that the American Numismatic Association Certification Service had hoped to accomplish after its move to Colorado Springs. The problem is that it became too successful and where a few years ago we processed 300 coins per month, we are now processing over 3000. Naturally, the staff has not increased tenfold. But, it does mean that some of the things that we had hoped to do were postponed.

A prime example is the ANACS Reports. We were to produce 24 reports per year and from many collectors accepted the annual subscription rate in advance.

We have had a specific meeting on this problem and with the cooperation of all involved, including ANACS, photo education department, editorial and myself, there will be some midnight oil burned and hopefully we will have all 20 remaining reports ready for a single mailing within the next 90 days.

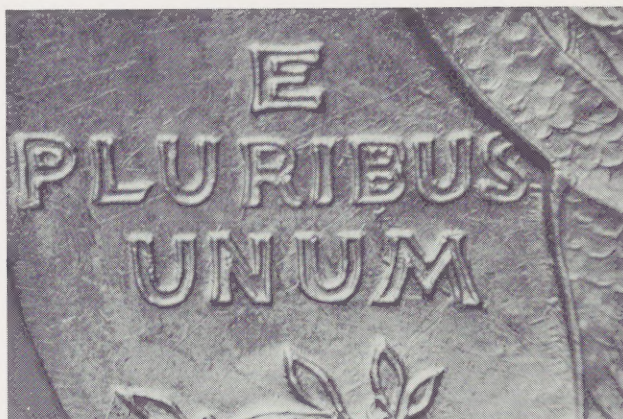
I do thank you for your understanding in this matter and appreciate your continued support of ANA and ANACS.

Sincerely,


Edward C. Rochette

ECR:jjs

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 4.18 grams (64.5 grains)
Diameter: 17.78 mm
Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
Specific Gravity: 17.16



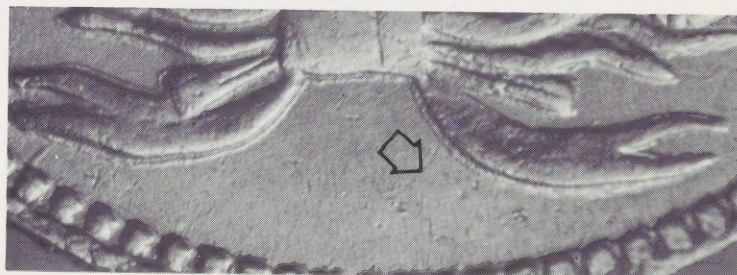
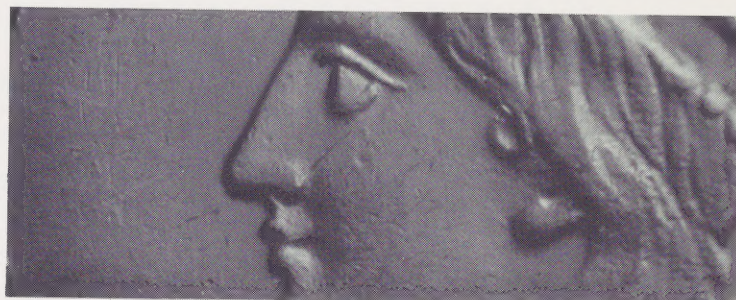
This die-struck counterfeit reverse has been seen with 1908, 1909, 1911, 1913, and 1915 dated obverses. A long, thin depressed line running from the eagle's breast through UR of PLURIBUS to the rim below P, and a ragged depression below the M of UNUM are always present on this reverse. Other marks that show up on some dates but not all are a wide, shallow depression slanting down from the U in UNITED and depressed lines from the eagle's shoulder to the T in UNITED.

Specifications of genuine coins
 Weight: 8.35 grams (129 grains)
 Diameter: 21.54 mm
 Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
 Specific Gravity: 17.16



This is a very high quality die-struck counterfeit. Diagnostics on the obverse are the numerous depressions on Liberty's face and the raised lumps in the field above Liberty's forehead. On the reverse, there are several depressions in the field below the eagle's left wing and a spike through the upper left part of the D in UNITED.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 1.67 grams (25.8 grains)
Diameter: 14.86 mm
Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
Specific Gravity: 17.16



This die-struck counterfeit shows a large ragged depression near the obverse rim at 7:00, a depression on the cheekbone directly below the eye, and a depression between the top of the head dress and the second T in STATES. The reverse has a spike at the rim at 7:00, another spike at 9:00, and a depression curving down and to the left from the right ribbon. This obverse has also been seen with an 1883 dated reverse.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 1.67 grams (25.8 grains)
Diameter: 14.86 mm
Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
Specific Gravity: 17.16



This die-struck counterfeit is typical of the average quality of U.S. gold counterfeits. The lustre is slightly "off", and the details are rounded and fuzzy. The diagnostic marks on this counterfeit are a depression to the left of the O in OF, another depression below the F, raised metal between the rim and the R of AMERICA, and tool marks around the left ribbon end.

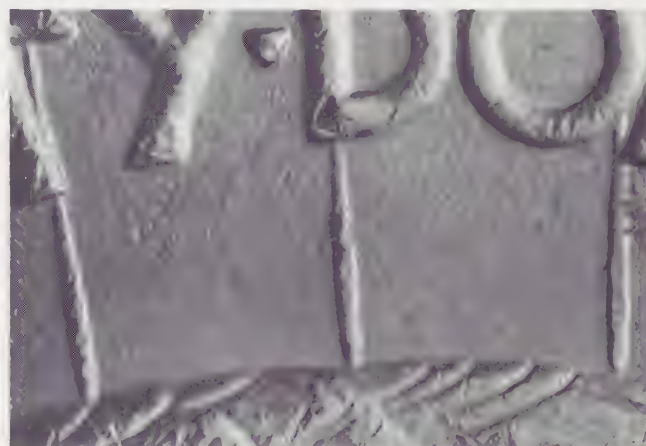
Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 1.67 grams (25.8 grains)
Diameter: 13 mm
Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
Specific Gravity: 17.16



This die-struck counterfeit shows above-average lustre and good detail for a counterfeit coin. The diagnostics are fairly easy to spot, though. There is a prominent raised lump below the ribbon bow, a depression above the 8 in the date, a "pimple" to the lower left of the "1" of the denomination, and numerous depressions to the right of the "1". Also, the edge reeding is irregular, as if the counterfeiter hand-cut his edge collar.

NOTE: The rather heavy tooling on Liberty's jaw appears on genuine coins. It simply transferred over onto the counterfeit die. This tooling cannot be used as a diagnostic for either genuine or counterfeit 1853 gold dollars.

Specifications of genuine coins
 Weight: 33.43 grams (516 grains)
 Diameter: 34.29 mm
 Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
 Specific Gravity: 17.16



This die-struck piece is one of the "stock edge" counterfeits. A large number of common date St. Gaudens \$20 counterfeits were made, all using the same edge collar. These can be easily identified by a quick examination of the edge. All of these counterfeits show a tool mark curling up from the center crossbar of the E, a tool mark at the lower left tip of the I, and several slanting tool marks at the B of E. PLURIBUS UNUM. This particular counterfeit also shows a patch of heavy tool marks below Liberty's right arm and a raised lump on the ray below the D in Dollars.

Specifications of genuine coins
 Weight: 33.43 grams (516 grains)
 Diameter: 34.29 mm
 Composition: 90 gold, 10 copper
 Specific Gravity: 17.16



This excellent die-struck counterfeit reverse has been seen to date with 1879, 1904, and 1907 dated obverses. It can be quickly identified by a large depression below the arrowheads that touches the tip of the scroll. Other diagnostics are a raised lump below the A in DOLLARS, another to the upper left of the S, and a depression near the right base of the R. There is also a small depression above the D of GOD and a depression slanting up from the second T in TWENTY.

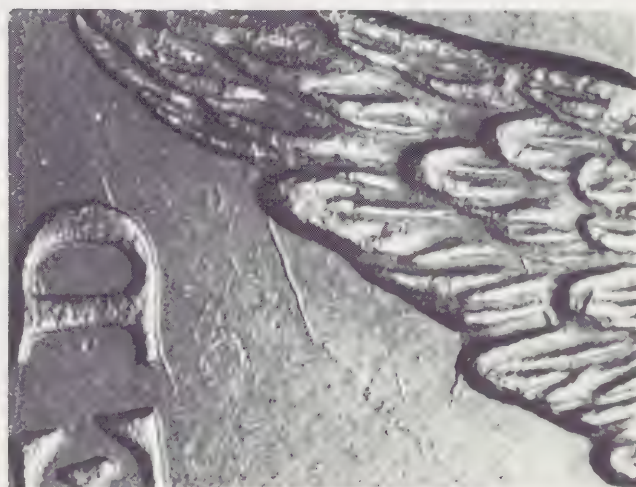
Specifications of genuine coins

Weight: 16.718 grams (258.00 grains)

Diameter: 27.00 mm

Composition: .900 gold, .100 copper

Specific gravity: 17.16



OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. On this die-struck counterfeit there is a long tool mark diagonally upward to the right of the first star, lumps of metal in front of the nose, two diagonal marks at the juncture of the top of the headband and the hair, lumps behind the lower part of the "bun" at the back of the head, a heavy line below N D. of TEN D., numerous tool marks above and below the leaves, tool marks on the field behind the eagle's head, raised line upward from the ribbon at G of GOD to the left side of the A of STATES, and another line downward from the eagle's wing below the D of UNITED.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 8.359 grams (129.00 grains)
Diameter: 21.54 mm
Composition: .900 gold, .100 copper
Specific gravity: 17.16



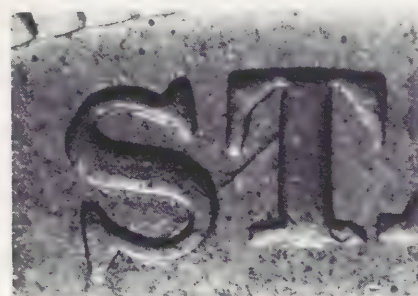
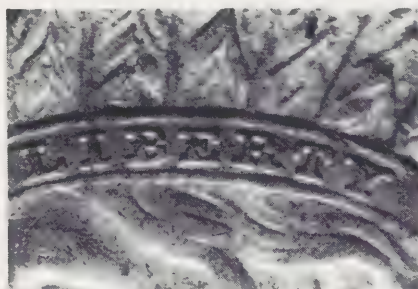
REVERSE: This die-struck counterfeit is the so-called "wormy" S reverse that was used with many of the S-mint Indian Half Eagle obverses. The mintmark resembles an S, as you would draw it, instead of being stylized as were the genuine mintmark punches in use at the time. The serifs are diagonal instead of being vertical and parallel to each other, and the S is more open than the genuine. Although the S appears to have been engraved into this coin, it was either added to a genuine coin and the counterfeit dies were made from that coin, or it was added directly to the counterfeit die.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 3.110 grams (48.00 grains)
Diameter: 19.05 mm
Composition: 95 copper, 5 tin & zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. This excellent die-struck counterfeit exhibits some die damage across the top and lower right of O of ONE, two diagonal depressions inside the raised rim at 6:00 on the reverse, depressions on the bases of the A and T of STATES, depressions near the base of the first T of STATES, a depression near the top of the A of STATES, another depression near the top of the second T of STATES and a large diagonal depression above the base of the left leg of the M of AMERICA.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 3.110 grams (48.00 grains)
Diameter: 19.05 mm
Composition: 95 copper, 5 tin zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. On this die-struck counterfeit there is slight doubling at the bases of the date numerals, a light wormy line on the feather above the I of LIBERTY, a raised diagonal line connecting the S to the T of STATES, an incused line from the top of the D of UNITED to the denticle, many spikes in the mintmark area, and positive-negative tool lines between the ends of the denticles and the wreath at about 10:00.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 3.110 grams (48.00 grains)
Diameter: 19.05 mm
Composition: 95 copper, 5 tin & zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



OBVERSE 3, REVERSE 3. This counterfeit, produced by the spark erosion method, has an overall weakness of all design details and a generally granular appearance, with a sharp, proof-like edge. Some of the most easily recognized characteristics of this counterfeit are the two tiny lumps at the left of the word OF, numerous lumps in the date area and at the front of the Indian, missing bases of the date numerals, and missing denticles below the date as well as the many lumps of metal on the words ONE CENT.

Specifications of genuine coins

Weight: 3.110 grams (48.00 grains)

Diameter: 19.05 mm

Composition: 95 copper, 5 tin & zinc

Specific gravity: 8.84

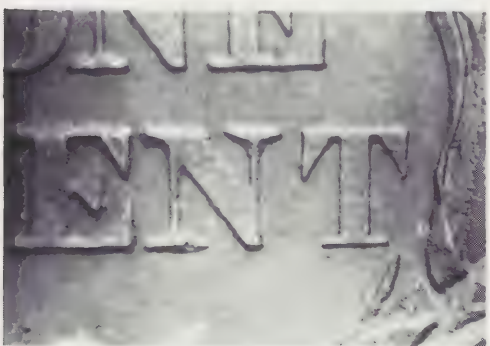


OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. This is an excellent die-struck counterfeit, on which there are a great number of tooling marks on the Indian's head and a spike of metal on the headband below the right end of the lower bar of the E of LIBERTY. The reverse has a depression at the upper left corner of the shield, two rather large depressions between the wreath and the denticles at left at about 8:00, and an odd-looking depression to the right of the T of CENT. This same reverse die was also used with an 1868 dated obverse.



OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. Some of the characteristics of this counterfeit, which was produced by spark erosion dies, are that the tops of the letters of UNITED and AMERICA are weak to non-existent. Also, the coin has a sand-textured surface with several lumps and depressions. Some of the more easily recognized characteristics are a lump between the rim and the topmost leaf at the right, and a lump at right of the upper serif of the E of CENT. This coin also has a sharp, proof-like edge. This same reverse was used with a counterfeit of a regular issue 1858 Large Letters.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 4.666 grams (72.00 grains)
Diameter: 19.3 mm
Composition: 88 copper, 12 nickel
Specific gravity: 8.92



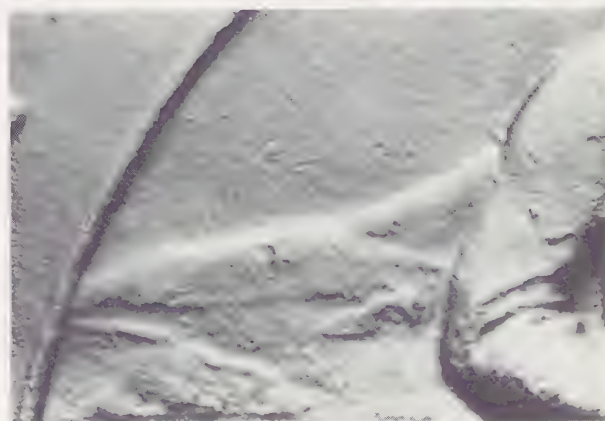
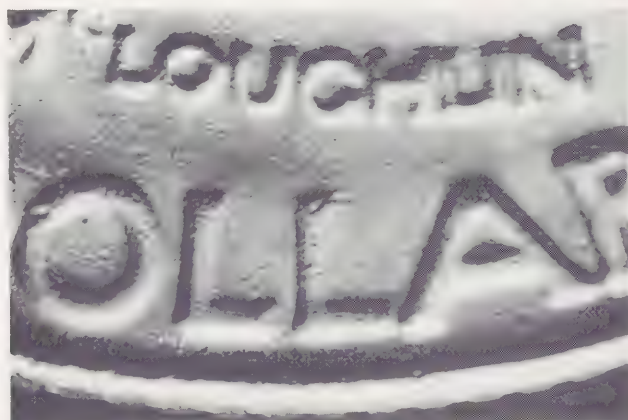
OBVERSE 1, REVERSE 1. This counterfeit is produced from spark erosion dies, which result in the granular texture of the coin. The fields are very rough, with numerous lumps, spikes of metal and depressions. Among the most obvious flaws are the raised line below and between the bases of the 5 and 7 of the date, a raised line of metal above the date, lumps above and below the N of UNITED, a horizontal line above the F in OF with accompanying lumps, specifically below A of AMERICA, many lumps on the letters of ONE CENT, and a damaged area on the left base of the N of CENT. The coin also has an unusually sharp, proof-like edge.



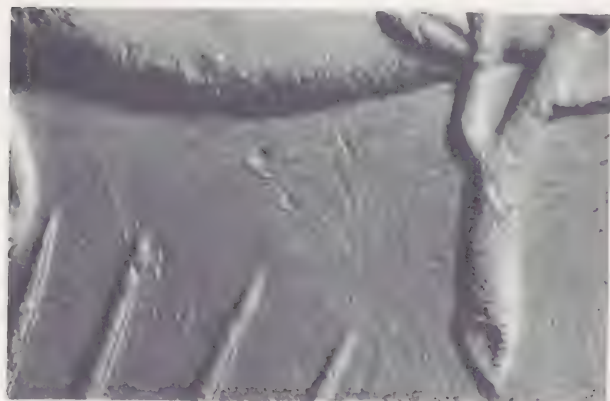
OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. This counterfeit obverse has the same general appearance and texture as Die Pair #1 of the 1883 \$2½ counterfeit (*ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report 20*) but the minor depressions are different. The reverse die is identical to that of the 1883 \$2½ counterfeit.



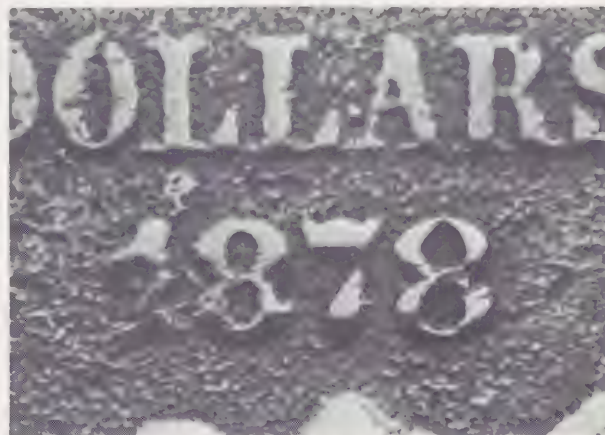
OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. Abnormally heavy circular die polish marks can be seen around most of the reverse. A large lump is present on the field between the eagle's beak and the base of the A of STATES. On the obverse a number of minor depressions are visible and the die polish marks are straight. This reverse die was also used with at least one 1884 obverse die.



OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. Numerous depressions over the obverse and reverse are characteristic of this counterfeit and the raised design elements are softer and more rounded in appearance than the corresponding areas of the genuine coins. A series of unusual tool marks below CEN of CENTENNIAL on the reverse are perhaps the most easily seen diagnostic points of this counterfeit, although similar tool marks appear on some genuine issues.



OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. This is perhaps the most authentic looking counterfeit U.S. coin seen by ANACS to-date. At first glance the coin indeed appears to be Mint quality, especially if only a single coin is available for examination. When two or more are compared side-by-side, repeating defects can be easily spotted. Above the 26 of the date is an area of die damage, a series of depressions can be seen below Liberty's outstretched arm and another series of depressions appears on the torch. The most noticeable defect on the reverse is a series of tooling marks on the ray above the W of WE. A tool mark appears on the edge of the coin, connecting the upper right point of the star after PLURIBUS with the raised segment line.



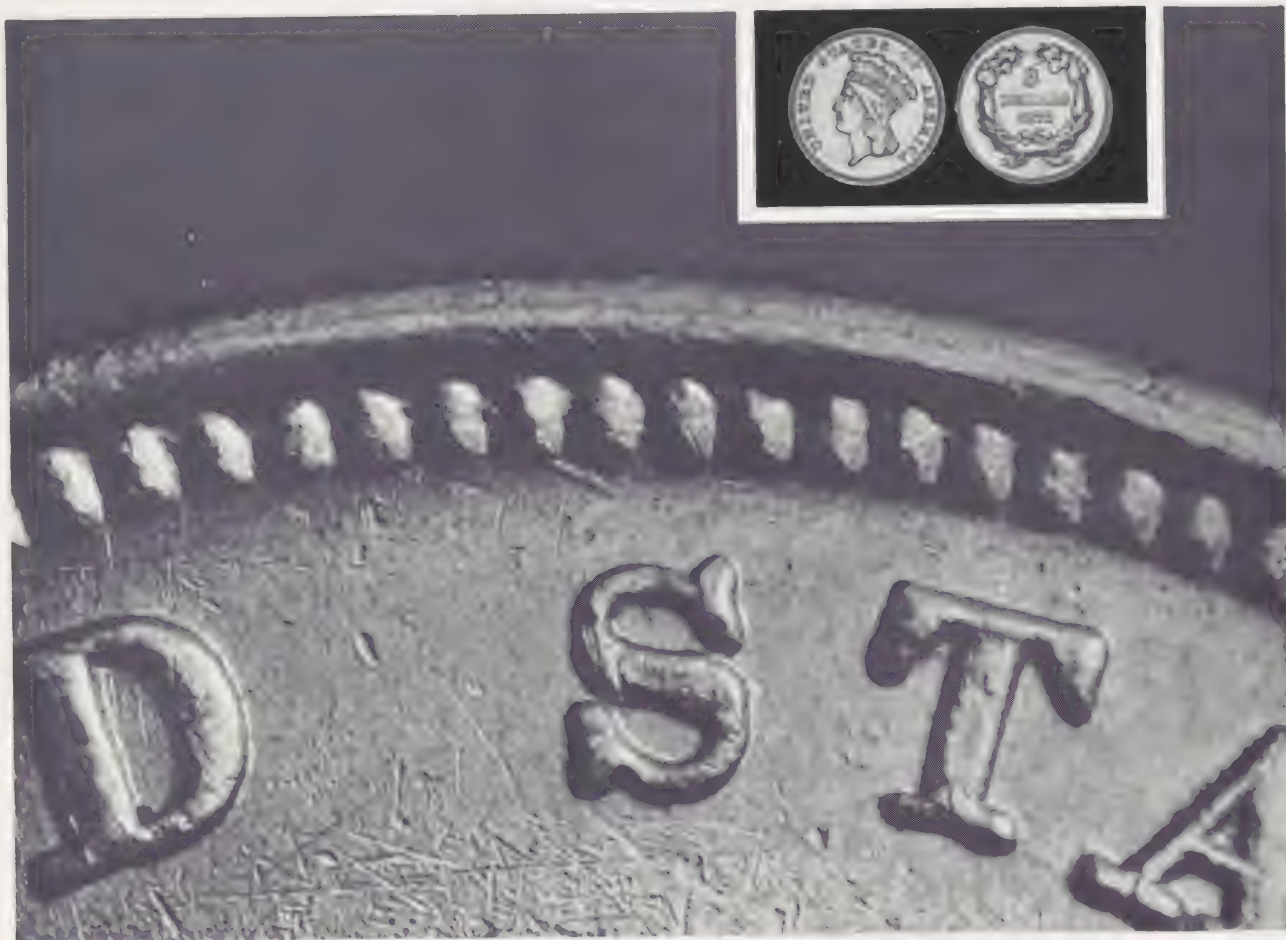
CAST COUNTERFEIT. This 1878 \$3 is an extremely crude cast counterfeit and is included in this report only because ANACS has seen several of these that have been heavily polished in an attempt at eliminating the cast texture of the surfaces. The better looking counterfeits of this type still retain the cast texture in the small protected areas and the flattened out raised areas that are the remnants of the larger lumps.



OBVERSE DIE #4, REVERSE DIE #4. The fields of this counterfeit are characteristically rough with a few minor depressions. A fairly large depression is apparent on the vertical portion of the L of LIBERTY, as are some easily seen depressions on the neck, some lumps at left of and below the second T of STATES, and a slight doubling of the lower part of the M of AMERICA on the obverse. The reverse has several depressions, especially around the date and on the letters of DOLLARS.



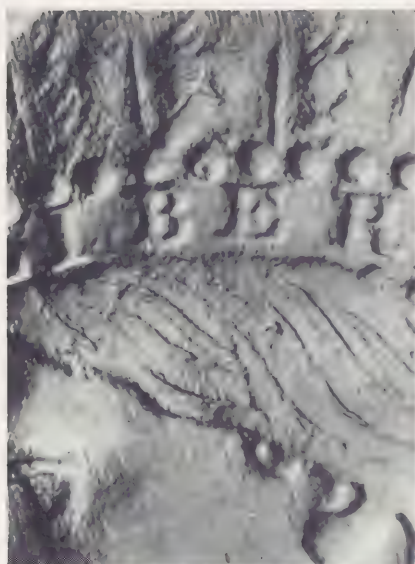
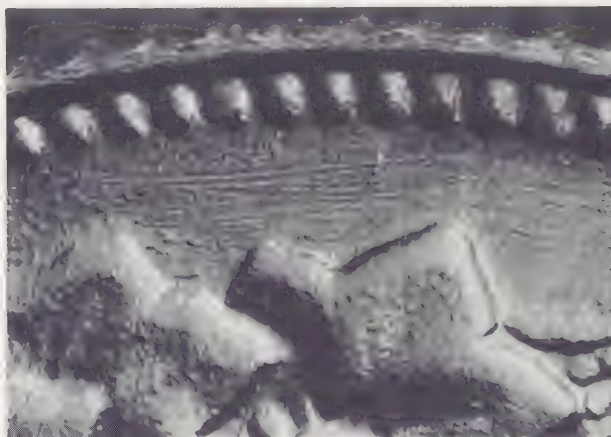
OBVERSE DIE #3, REVERSE DIE #3. The overall appearance of this counterfeit is very good, although on closer examination the fields appear a bit too granular. A few raised tooling lines are evident and the marks that appear to be a result of die polishing are not characteristic of the quality of U.S. Government Mint issues.



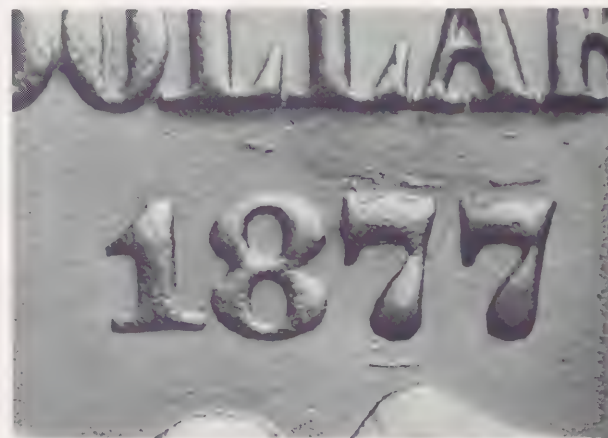
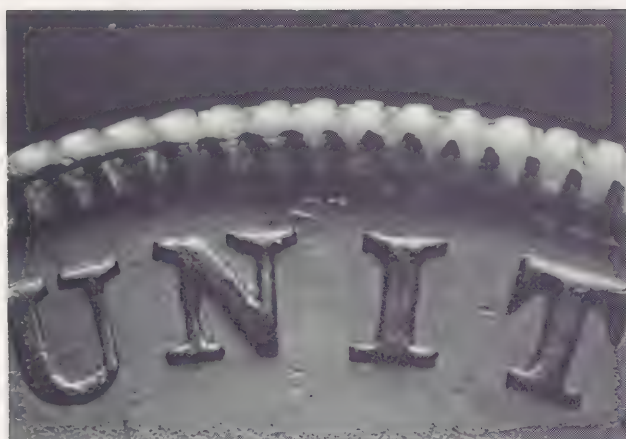
OBVERSE DIE #2, REVERSE DIE #2. The most important characteristics of this counterfeit die pair are the rounded, poorly formed numbers and letters. Numerous depressions are also characteristic of this die pair and several spikes of raised metal radiate inward from the denticles and appear on the fields of both obverse and reverse.



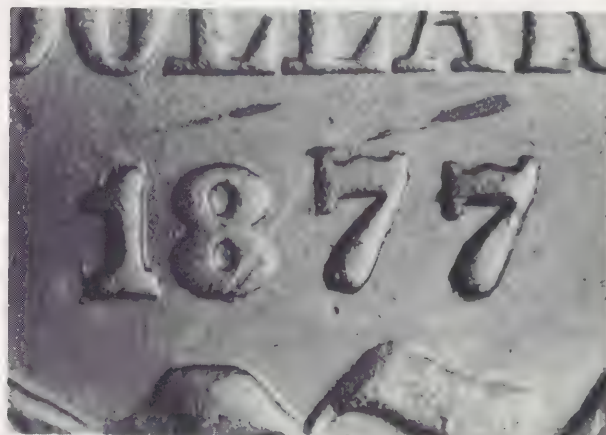
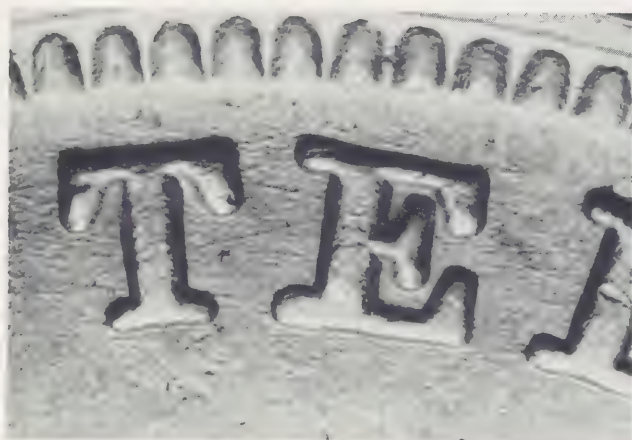
OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. The most noticeable defect of the obverse die is an elongated depression between the I and B of LIBERTY on the headband. A tool mark is visible on the inside of the lower left wreath. A circular tool mark can be found on the top of the upper reverse and a line is visible at the denticle just below the end of the right ribbon. A fairly large lump can be found on the base of the neck just in front of the curl. This lump is also found on genuine coins and should not be used as a diagnostic characteristic for this die pair.



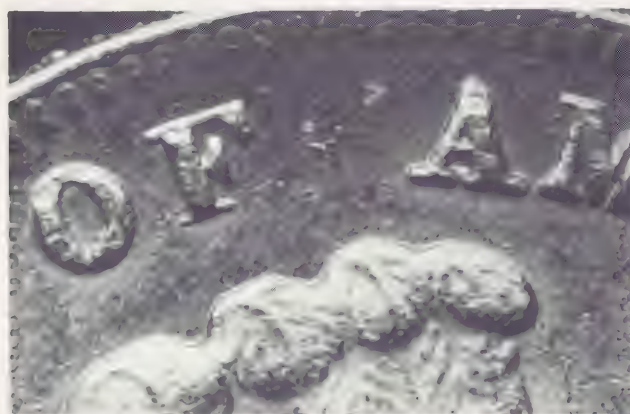
OBVERSE DIE #3, REVERSE DIE #1A. Two lumps are distinguishable between the I and B of LIBERTY on the headband and evidence of heavy die polishing is visible over the entire obverse. The usual lack of detail seen on most counterfeit coins is obvious. The reverse die, although doubled in the transfer process, is very similar to Reverse Die #1 (*ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report 10*), in particular the lumps on the left side of the 1 of the date. Heavy die polishing is also evident on the reverse. Some of the lumps and depressions that are present on Reverse Die #1 are also visible on Reverse Die #1A which also shows lumps and depressions not characteristic of Reverse Die #1.



OBVERSE DIE #2, REVERSE DIE #2. This die pair is the best of the 1877 counterfeit \$3 pieces, with field and die polishing marks that almost approach Mint quality in appearance. However, the coins do have several depressions and lumps that are not typical of the die work of U.S. Government Mints. A series of three lumps between the tops of NI in UNITED and denticles on the obverse is characteristic on this counterfeit. An irregularity on the field above the two 7s in the date and a tool mark at the left of the 3 appear on the reverse. Some, but not all, of the products of this counterfeit reverse die have a diecrack which appears as an irregular raised line across the upper right end of the wreath.



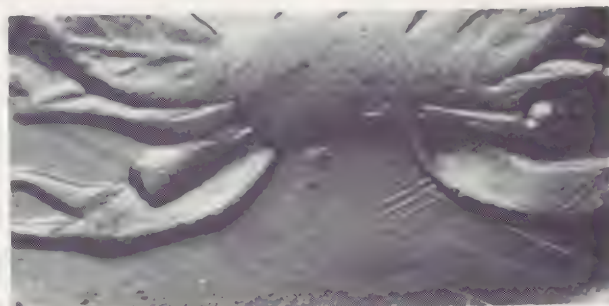
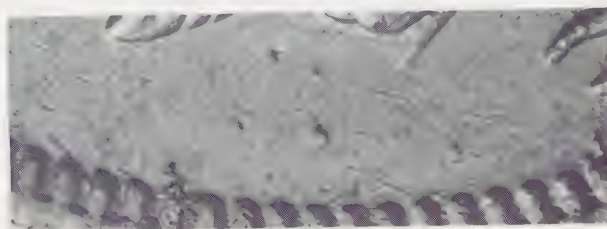
OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. The lettering on this counterfeit is characteristically soft and rounded instead of crisp and sharp as on the genuine. The fields show die polish marks that look rough and broken, as though they were on the original coin from which these dies were made but lost most of their character in the transfer process to the counterfeit dies. A number of depressions and lumps appear on every coin struck from this die pair. The two 7s of the date, which were hand carved into the die, are characteristically crude and unevenly spaced.



OBVERSE DIE #5, REVERSE DIE #3. The denticles are weak and most are not connected to the rim. A number of tiny lumps can be seen between the words OF and AMERICA. On the reverse two horizontal raised lines off the left side of the D in DOLLAR are apparent and another raised line can be seen inside the right side of the bow.



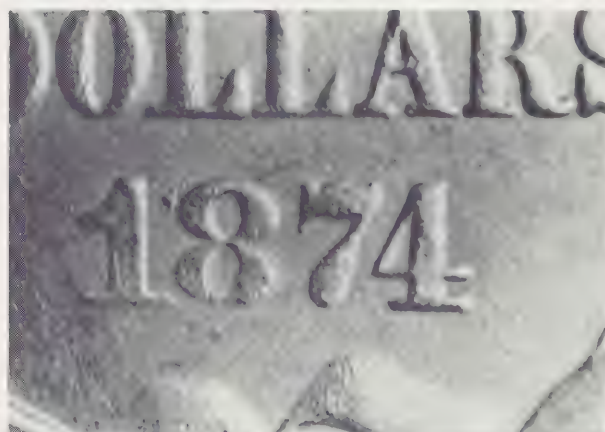
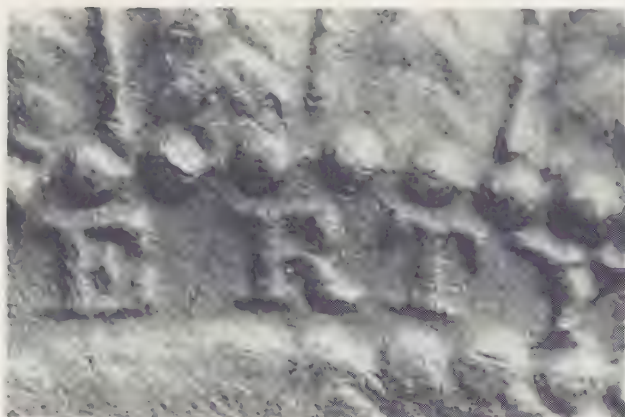
OBVERSE DIE #4, REVERSE DIE #2. The obverse of this counterfeit is a transfer copy of Obverse Die #2 (*ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report 6*) and shows the diagonal line that extends downward to the right from the juncture of the vertical and horizontal parts of the second T in STATES. Large depressions can be seen on Liberty's cheek and on the field in front of her face. Several rather large raised diagonal tool marks appear in and at the end of the denticles above the TES in STATES. The reverse die has many depressions and raised tool marks, with the longest depression appearing between the wreath and rim at about 2 o'clock.



OBVERSE DIE #3, REVERSE DIE #1A. Perhaps the most obvious characteristic of this counterfeit is a diagonal raised line through the point of the bust. Other diagnostic points include a depression on the right side of the C of AMERICA, diagonal raised lines inward from the denticles and around the head, and a gouge above the first S of STATES. The reverse is almost identical to Reverse Die #1, including a lump below the bow and one to the left of the numeral 8 in the date, but has some added characteristics such as tool marks, die polish lines and depressions that are not present on Die #1.



OBVERSE DIE #2, REVERSE DIE #1. A number of raised tool marks appear on the obverse, particularly a diagonal line that extends downward to the right from the juncture of the vertical and horizontal parts of the second T in STATES. Less noticeable lines can be seen between STATES and OF, below the TE of STATES and inward from the denticles above ICA of AMERICA. Reverse Die #1 characteristics include a lump below the bow and one directly to the left of the numeral 8 in the date. Additional Reverse Die #1 characteristics are found in *ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report 5*.



OBVERSE DIE #1, REVERSE DIE #1. The letters and design elements of this counterfeit are weak and mushy, noticeable especially on the letters of LIBERTY on the headband. A general lack of definition in all of the details is characteristic. Numerous lumps and a few depressions can be found on coin after coin; a lump is present to the left of the numeral 8 in the date and one appears below the bow. A depression is found to the left of the 3 of the denomination. Reverse die #1 could be mistaken for reverse die #1A, which may be a later state of this die or, more likely, a different die made from this one. For more details about Reverse Die #1A see *ANACS Counterfeit Detection Report 7*.

Quantity struck: 484,000 (no proof coins)
Diameter: 19.05 millimeters
Weight: 3.11 grams (48.0 grains)
Composition: 95% copper, 5% tin & zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



Genuine



Added VDB



The letter B of Victor D. Brenner's initials on the reverse of the genuine 1909-S VDB Lincoln cents has a diagonal center crossbar. The lower loop of the B is only slightly larger than the upper loop.

The center crossbar of the B that is often added has a horizontal center crossbar and the lower loop of the B is noticeably larger than the upper loop. The shape of the V and D is also more open and rounded than are the genuine.



The periods after the initials should not be considered diagnostic either by their presence or absence. They are nothing more than tiny "dents" in the die and could easily become clogged with dirt or debris during striking. That dirt could have later fallen out of the die and that one die, during a production run, could have produced coins with one or more periods entirely or partially missing.

Specifications of genuine coins
Weight: 3.110 grams (48.00 grains)
Diameter: 19.05mm
Composition: 95% copper, 5% tin & zinc
Specific Gravity: 8.84



Normal 1922-D Cent: All digits in date are of equal strength and sharpness. *IN GOD WE TRUST* is sharp and distinct, as is *LIBERTY*.

The 1922 "No D" cent presents an unusual challenge because its authentication requires that a subjective judgement be made. All genuine 1922 "No D" cents were struck from extremely worn dies that, when new, produced normal 1922-D cents. The presently accepted theory is that a combination of die deterioration, die filling and die polishing created the "No D" varieties.

Two theories pertaining to this variety have been advanced in the past, both of which are subject to debate. One of the theories contends that a die intended for the Denver Mint was never punched with the 'D' mint mark. This theory can be easily refuted by the fact that no genuine "No D" cents are known to have been struck from a new obverse die with normal details.

The second theory is based on Allen D. Craig's excellent research, published in *Coin World* in the August 30, 1967 and September 6, 1967 issues. Craig believes there are four varieties using one obverse die and two different reverse dies. However, his varieties 1 and 4 appear to be different states of the same die pair (our number 3). It is also very unlikely that the obverse of our die pair 2 produced "No D" cents *before* it was reworked and matched with a new reverse die. Despite being well worn, this obverse die is still stronger than any other "No D" die.

Our die pairs 1 and 3 are the result of die deterioration and die filling. Apparently the mint mark on the die was filled with "grease" (a combination of lubricating oil, dirt and metal filings), and these dies were used to produce "No D" cents. This filling compressed with continued use, and the same dies eventually produced "Weak D" or "Shadow D" cents. This process of deterioration was repeated more than once, and consequently dies became more and more worn, alternately producing "No D" and "Weak D" cents. For this



"Straight" Die Crack: Only on normal 1922-D cents. Crack runs from edge of L straight through O in ONE.

reason, any coin from die pairs 1 or 3 should be examined carefully for traces of a D or signs of alteration in the mint-mark area.

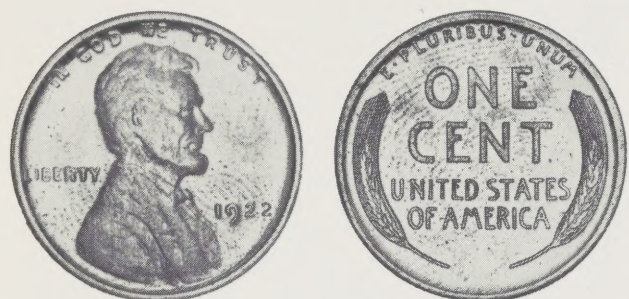
The method usually employed by ANACS to determine "Weak D" or "No D" involves holding the coin approximately 12 inches from a 60 or 75 watt incandescent light and inspecting the coin without magnification. If the coin shows discernible traces of a D, it must be called a "Weak D".

Die pair 2 evolved in a different manner. A pair of dies producing normal 1922-D cents clashed together, shattering the reverse die, and a new reverse die was put into service. The obverse die, though worn, was still considered usable, and was taken out of the press, reworked and polished, and put back into service. This procedure removed sufficient metal from the die to erase any trace of the mint mark. Every coin examined by ANACS from this die pair has been the "No D" variety.

All genuine "No D" cents show weak, mushy lettering on



Die Pair 1: Second 2 in date is weaker than first 2. First T in TRUST is smaller and more distinct than the other letters. WE is very mushy. Reverse is very weak, usually with no lines in the wheat ears.



Die Pair 2: Second 2 in date is sharper than first 2. All letters in TRUST are sharp. WE is only slightly mushy. Reverse is sharp.



Die Pair 3: Second 2 in date is weaker than first 2. TRUST is weak but sharper than IN GOD WE. Lower left part of O in ONE begins to spread into the field as the die deteriorates.

IN GOD WE and LIBERTY. Other characteristics vary depending on which die pair produced the coin. The so-called "jogging" die crack that appears on die pair 1 is not a conclusive diagnosis of "No D" cents as is visible on both "No D" and "Weak D" cents. However, the "straight" die crack appearing in the same area only occurs on normal 1922-D cents. Any 1922 "No D" cent with the "straight" die crack has been altered.

Grading 1922 "No D" cents involves more than just checking for fine points such as lines in the wheat ears and hair details. Lustre or lack of it, actual wear and circulation marks



"Jogging" Die Crack: Appears on die pair 1. Crack runs from left half of L to upper edge of O, then "jogs" downward and continues on through the inside of the O. Appears on both "No D" and "Weak D" cents.

in the fields are the most important considerations. Keep in mind that with the exception of the reverse of die pair 2, the dies that produced the "No D" varieties are extremely worn. ANACS has seen Uncirculated 1922 cents with full mint lustre that had the overall detail of a Very Good or Fine coin.

While such conclusions are the result of examining hundreds of 1922 cents over the years, it is still, for the most part, speculation rather than proven fact. Unfortunately, we cannot travel back in time and find out exactly what the Denver Mint was up to in 1922. ANACS welcomes any additional information on this variety.

Quantity struck: Unknown
Diameter: 19.05 millimeters
Weight: 3.11 grams (48.0 grains)
Composition: 95% copper, 5% tin & zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



1922 No D

1922-D



Reverse diecracks have been seen on products of one 1922-D and one 1922 No D Lincoln cent dies. However, there is enough difference between the two to be diagnostic. On the genuine 1922 No D cent the diecrack starts at the right side of the vertical portion of the L in PLURIBUS and goes downward to the O of



ONE. At that point it jogs a bit to the left and then continues downward to the right. On the 1922-D reverse die the diecrack starts at the left side of the vertical part of the L in PLURIBUS, goes downward to the O of ONE and continues straight on into, or through, the center of the O.



Two depressions at the tips of the leaves above the N of TEN are diagnostic of this counterfeit 1916-S \$10. These depressions may have been bagmarks that transferred to the counterfeit dies, or may have been defects in those dies. They are the result of lumps of metal on the field of the dies. A later product of these same dies have some tooling marks over the depressions but the outlines of the depressions remain.

This same counterfeit reverse has been muled with every date \$10 obverse from 1908 through 1916.

Quantity struck: 484,000 (no proof coins)
Diameter: 19.05 millimeters
Weight: 3.11 grams (48.0 grains)
Composition: 95% copper, 5% tin & zinc
Specific gravity: 8.84



Genuine



Added S



The mintmark on the genuine 1909-S VDB Lincoln cents has serifs that are vertical and parallel to each other. A tiny lump of metal can usually be seen on the lower back portion of the upper loop and high grade specimens will often show a depressed groove on the upper serif.

This same genuine "S" punch was used on many other early coins from the San Francisco mint including other Lincoln cents, some Walking Liberty half dollars, many Indian \$5's and \$10's, St. Gaudens \$20's



and on all of the gold \$1, \$2½ and \$50 commemoratives struck for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The S that is most often added to genuine 1909 VDB cents appears to sit on top of the field rather than having been struck as part of the coin. It has a down-turned lower serif that is diagonal rather than vertical. This same fake mintmark is often added to other early date Lincoln cents, late date Indian Head cents and quarters dated 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S and 1932-S.